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61. (Previously presented) A method of reducing the severity of a proliferative disorder, comprising administering to an individual having a proliferative disorder, wherein said proliferative disorder is selected from myelodysplastic syndrome, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myeloma, breast cancer and colon cancer, an effective amount of paricalcitol, wherein the paricalcitol reduces cellular proliferation.

62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the proliferative disorder is a myelodysplastic syndrome.

63. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the proliferative disorder is acute myelocytic leukemia.

64. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the proliferative disorder is acute lymphocytic leukemia.

65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the proliferative disorder is multiple myeloma.

66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer or colon cancer.

67. (Previously presented) A method of reducing the severity of a proliferative disorder, comprising administering to an individual having the proliferative disorder, wherein said proliferative disorder is selected from myelodysplastic syndrome, leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myeloma, breast cancer, colon cancer and prostate cancer, an effective amount of paricalcitol and an anti-cancer agent, wherein the combination of paricalcitol and the anti-cancer agent reduces cell proliferation.

68. (Previously presented) The method of claim 67, wherein the proliferative disorder is a myelodysplastic syndrome.

69. (Previously presented) The method of claim 67, wherein the anti-cancer agent is selected from daunomycin, arsenic trioxide, adriamycin, PS341, dexamethasone, taxol, 5-fluorouracil and methotrexate.

70. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is arsenic trioxide.

71. (Previously presented) the method of claim 70, wherein the proliferative disorder is leukemia.

72. (Previously presented) The method of claim 71, wherein the leukemia is acute myelocytic leukemia.

73. (Previously presented) The method of claim 71, wherein the leukemia is acute lymphocytic leukemia.

74. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is dexamethasone.

75. (Previously presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the proliferative disorder is multiple myeloma.

76. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is daunomycin.

77. (Previously presented) The method of claim 76, wherein the proliferative disorder is myeloid leukemia.

78. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is PS341.

79. (Previously presented) The method of claim 78, wherein the proliferative disorder is myeloma.

80. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is taxol.

81. (Previously presented) The method of claim 80, wherein the proliferative disorder is prostate cancer.

82. (Previously presented) The method of claim 80, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer.

83. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is adriamycin.

84. (Previously presented) The method of claim 83, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer.

85. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is 5-fluoroceracil.

86. (Previously presented) The method of claim 85, wherein the proliferative disorder is colon cancer.

87. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the anti-cancer agent is methotrexate.

88. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein the proliferative disorder is colon cancer.

89. (Previously presented) A method of reducing cancer recurrence, comprising administering to an individual in cancer remission, wherein said cancer in remission is selected from myelodysplastic syndrome, leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myeloma, breast cancer and colon cancer, an effective amount of paricalcitol, wherein the paricalcitol reduces cancer cell proliferation.

90. (Previously presented) The method of claim 89, wherein the individual is in remission from leukemia.

91. (Previously presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the leukemia is acute myelocytic leukemia.

92. (Previously presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the leukemia is acute lymphocytic leukemia.

93. (Previously presented) The method of claim 89, wherein the individual is in remission from multiple myeloma.

94. (Previously presented) The method of claim 89, wherein the individual is in remission from breast cancer or colon cancer.

95. (Previously presented) A method of reducing cancer recurrence, comprising administering to an individual in cancer remission, wherein said cancer in remission is selected from myelodysplastic syndrome, leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myeloma, breast cancer, colon cancer and prostate cancer, an effective amount of paricalcitol and an anti-cancer agent, wherein the combination of paricalcitol and the anti-cancer agent reduces cancer cell proliferation.

96. (Previously presented) The method of claim 95, wherein the anti-cancer agent is selected from daunomycin, arsenic trioxide, adriamycin, PS341, dexamethasone, taxol, 5-fluorouracil and methotrexate.

97. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is arsenic trioxide.

98. (Previously presented) The method of claim 97, wherein the individual is in remission from leukemia.

99. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the leukemia is acute myelocytic leukemia.

100. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the leukemia is acute lymphocytic leukemia.

101. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is dexamethasone.

102. (Previously presented) The method of claim 101, wherein the individual is in remission from multiple myeloma.

103. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is daunomycin.

104. (Previously presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the individual is in remission from myeloid leukemia.

105. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is PS341.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 105, wherein the individual is in remission from myeloma.

107. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is taxol.

108. (Previously presented) The method of claim 107, wherein the individual is in remission from prostate cancer.

109. (Previously presented) The method of claim 107, wherein the individual is in remission from breast cancer.

110. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is adriamycin.

111. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110, wherein the individual is in remission from breast cancer.

112. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is 5-fluorouracil.

113. (Previously presented) The method of claim 112, wherein the individual is in remission from colon cancer.

114. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein the anti-cancer agent is methotrexate.

115. (Previously presented) The method of claim 114, wherein the individual is in remission from colon cancer.